

# The Columbus Democrat.

Editor & Proprietor.

[A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

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17 The young gentleman, to whose memory the following very pretty and touching lines were dedicated, was Mr. JOHN HAINES, formerly a resident of this city—a youth of fine promise and of the most affectionate disposition, beloved and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. It will be recalled by many of our readers that young Haines was killed by the explosion of the boilers of the Steamer H. Kinney on her upward trip from Mobile to this place, sometime during the latter part of April 1848. His death was instantaneous, and he could have suffered but a single pang. But a few seconds before the accident took place, he was chatting in a lively, spirited strain with a friend in the cabin. He left that friend—alas! never to chat with him again—walked with his usual elastic step, and buoyant feeling, to the front part of the boat, when the horrible explosion occurred which launched him into eternity without a moment's warning. His body was afterwards recovered, and by his heart-stricken relatives and friends conveyed to Mobile, where it was decently interred. (Ed. Des.)

Written for the Model American Courier.

## MONODY

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

Who was killed by the explosion of a Steamboat.

It may be sweet to die, when we can feel  
Death's fingers linger over the chords of life,  
Like zephyrs, that along the harpstrings steal,  
Luring the spirit from its latter strains—  
Though 'tis a mournful music, yet it leaves  
The spirit like an echo on its wings  
To part from Earth, its beauties and its cares,  
In sad yet strangely sweet, receding whisperings.  
But oh! those choruses, with Youth's exulting power  
Drawn, till they thrill and quiver with its strength  
Of Hope and Joy, and know not quiver from  
As Death's when they must yield that power's at length.  
When they are supplanted, with their tones  
Faint and elastic as a morning sound,  
In that wild moment of a thousand groans,  
With what dense agony, the spirit takes its bound!

My friend! not alone my friend, for hearts  
Have thrilled for thee, with deeper pulse than mine,  
Still Memory from its brief Oblivion starts,  
And points me to that mangled corpse of thine:  
Its shroud of waters, and the chilling bed,  
On which they closed relentlessly for thee,  
And those to whom both thou and joy are dead,  
For Time can never break that link of memory.

WILLIAM WARD, JR.

COLUMBUS, MISS., Dec. 1848.

VERY SINGULAR.—Some forty years since the family of Dr. Denmore, formerly of Attleborough, Bucks county, Pa., received a paper written in language they did not understand. It was thought nothing of, except as a matter of curiosity, and remained among the family papers until lately, when it happened to be seen by some person, who translated it, and behold! it proved to be a will, leaving the family an immense estate. Dr. D. left three sons, and perhaps other children. Two of his sons went to Kentucky about 1818, where one of them died; the other two, it is believed, are still living. They were worthy men, and many friends will rejoice to learn that the long neglected bequest may yet be realized.—Trenton (N. J.) Gazette.

SALE OF GEN. WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The manuscript of Gen. Washington's Farewell Address was sold at public auction in Philadelphia, Tuesday evening. It started with the first bid at \$500, and was knocked down at \$2,300. The Rev. Dr. Boardman was the purchaser, for Mr. James Lennox, a wealthy citizen of New York. A good deal of indignation is expressed that the Library Committee of Congress, authorized to purchase the interesting relic by a joint vote, without restriction as to price, suffered themselves to be outbid. Mr. Lennox has a fortune which yields \$120,000 per annum. He is a bachelor, and a man of the most princely liberality and benevolence. It is said that his charitable contributions amount to \$60,000 per annum—one half of his income.

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned on Wednesday last. The Montgomery Journal remarks that "a perfect revolution has taken place in the public mind on the subject of banking and internal improvements, and the recent Legislature has acted in accordance thereto. It chartered a joint stock bank for Mobile with a capital stock of \$834,000; allowed the addition of \$1,500,000 more to the circulation of the bank of Mobile, and passed a general free banking law, with a circulation based on United S. stocks."

An "office seeker" somewhere "down East," intends to apply for the place of Minister Extraordinary to that unknown people alluded to in Gen. Taylor's Message—"the red of Mankind."

## THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. GEORGIA'S POSITION DEFINED.

Whereas, the people of the non-slaveholding States have commenced, and are persisting in a system of encroachment upon the constitution and the rights of the people of this Confederacy; which is alike unjust and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of our cherished Union; Be it

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly convened, That the Government of the United States is one of limited powers and cannot exercise any authority not conferred by the Constitution.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution grants no power to Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into any territory belonging to the United States.

3. Resolved, That the several States of the Union acceded to the Confederacy upon terms of perfect equality, and that the rights, privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution, belong alike to the people of each State.

4. Resolved, That any and all territory acquired by the United States, whether by discovery, purchase or conquest, belongs in common to the people of each State, and thither the people of each State and every State have a common right to emigrate with any property they may possess, which will operate in favor of the people of one section to the exclusion of those of another, is unjust, oppressive and unwarranted by the Constitution.

5. Resolved, That slaves are recognized by the Constitution as property, and that the Wilmot Proviso, whether applied to any territory at any time heretofore acquired, or which may be hereafter acquired, is unconstitutional.

6. Resolved, That Congress has no power, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia.

7. Resolved, That the refusal on the part of the non-slaveholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves, who have escaped to said States, upon proper demand therefor, is a plain and palpable violation of the letter of the Constitution, and an intolerable outrage upon Southern rights.

8. Resolved, That in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress, the admission of California as a State, in its present pretended organization, or the continued refusal of the non-slaveholding States to deliver up fugitive slaves, as provided in the Constitution, it will become the immediate and imperative duty of the people of each State to meet in Convention, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress.

9. Resolved, That the people of Georgia entertain an ancient and just claim to the District of Columbia, and that nothing short of a persistence in the present system of encroachment upon our rights by the non-slaveholding States, can induce us to contemplate the possibility of a dissolution.

10. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the Legislatures of the several States, and to the President of the United States.

An act to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Governor of the State of Georgia to call a Convention of the people of this State.

Whereas, For a series of years there has been a manifest disposition on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, to interfere with the Institution of Slavery in the South, by such aggressive measures of resistance, as to render it no longer a question of doubt, that the Federal Legislature will soon adopt such restrictive measures against the Institution of Slavery, as to trammel, fetter, and confine it within certain territorial limits never contemplated by the original parties to the constitutional compact. And whereas, Georgia, in her sovereign capacity as a State, has delegated no other powers to the Federal Government than those found in the Constitution of the United States. And believing that her best interest and her honor as a sovereign and independent Government, requires that she should meet all encroachments in a calm and manly spirit of resistance.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That should the Congress of the U. S. pass any law prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in any territory of the U. S., or any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or any law prohibiting the slave trade between the States where slavery must exist, or admit into the U. S. as a State of this Confederate Republic, the sparsely peopled territory of California and New Mexico. Or should the Governor of this State receive at any time satisfactory evidence, that any slaves having escaped from this State to a non-slaveholding State, and that such slaves are or are refused to be given up to the proprietor by the authorities of the State in which such fugitive or fugitives may be found, then, or in either of the foregoing events, it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the Governor of this State within sixty days thereafter to issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held in each and every county, to a Convention of the people of this State to convene at the Seat of Government within twenty days after the election.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the counties now entitled to two representatives in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, shall each be entitled to one representative, shall each elect two delegates to said Convention.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said election for delegates shall be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for members of the Legislature are now held in this State. And that returns of elections shall be forwarded to the Governor of this State, who shall upon application, furnish each delegate elected with a certificate of election.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said Convention shall elect all officers necessary to their organization.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That

the sum of thirty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expense of said Convention which shall by vote regulate their per diem and mileage.

Resolutions concerning the Southern Convention.

Resolved, That the General Assembly regard most favorably the recommendation emanating from the people of Mississippi, that the people of the slaveholding States meet in Convention at Nashville on the first Monday in June next, as eminently conducive to harmonious and efficient action among them in defence of the institution of slavery, and all the rights incident thereto, guaranteed by the letter and by the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That both branches of the General Assembly will meet in the Representatives Hall on Thursday next at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of sending four delegates from the State at large; to the Nashville Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State to send two delegates from each of the Congressional Districts of this State to said Nashville Convention, to be elected on the first Tuesday in April next, by the people of said districts, and that his Excellency the Governor by his Proclamation to the people of this State, make known the day of election herein designated, to be held as elections are for members of the legislature, and that the returns of the elections so held by the people shall be made to the Governor as elections for members of Congress by the people are, and upon the returns so made his Excellency the Governor shall by his Proclamation make known the persons so elected. And in the event that any of the delegates so elected shall refuse to accept the appointment by the 15th day of May, or any vacancy shall in any manner occur, then the Governor shall and he is hereby required to fill such vacancy by appointment, from whatever party the vacancy shall occur.

## GEORGIA STATE RAILROAD.

Here I am at the terminus of the Rail Road of our glorious State. Here in sight of the bold Tennessee, bounding over rocks and shoals—here in sight of the lofty Lookout mountain mingling with the clouds. I arrived here through one of those stupendous gorges which the finger of God seems to have pointed out as the only thoroughfare that could have achieved that most important connection; whose commerce will most importantly wealth and subsistence along about 440 miles of Rail-Road, but it will bind us together in the frightful struggle with the Abolitionists of the North, who seem bent on our destruction or their ruin.

The mind would fail to conceive a more gigantic undertaking than the construction of the Rail Road from Atlanta to Chattanooga, on a massy embankment of rocks and clay, along the sides of mountains, over ravines, 190 feet deep, spanning streams, creeks and rivers, by bridges over 2,000 feet long, resting on masonry piers of lime stone or filling them up with spacious culverts, through which the angry stream seems to dash with indignant fury at being obstructed. Only imagine seventeen beautiful bridges over one river, the Chickamauga. This river we never heard of on the sea-shore—and yet seventeen times has Georgia's dominant enterprise crossed this turbulent stream with her masonry bridges. This is but a small item in the credit account of her enterprise, for as you approach John's mountain or tunnel hill as it is now denominated between Walker and Murray, they have penetrated a solid limestone mountain, 1,475 feet through, 175 feet below the top level of the mountain, with a passage 20 feet wide and stone some 25 or 30 feet high, supported by a masonry stone archway. This work I regard as one of the wonders of the South. We need not now ask what will be the result, for it is in the womb of history, but it will unite the great West with the noble, the generous South forever! Even now, on the banks of the Tennessee are piles of flour and other merchandise, from Alabama and Tennessee, and this is only the beginning; the end will never come, until time shall be no more, and the things of eternity break upon our view.

We know little of Georgia, her magnificent scenery, her resources, her travelling masses, until we travel with her enterprising and generous sons, and lovely daughters, on this stupendous Road.—Cor. Sac. Rep.

In the course of Mr. Butler's remarks in the Senate, on the motion to instruct the committee on Territories to report a bill for the admission of California, he embodied in a few sentences, some of the objections to that measure which fell with great force upon the intelligence of the Senate. "Sir," said he, "I ask the question, as I have a right to ask it emphatically, have the people of California complied with the requisitions of the treaty in regard to the persons entitled to vote. Who were the voters on the adoption of that constitution, and for the members of the convention? Were they whites, blacks or Indians? From what class of voters did this constitution emanate? There was no instance before in the history of the States, where Congress did not establish and define who should be voters in the territories on the adoption of a State government. No State had ever been admitted to the Union, or had been allowed to form a State government, without first having had a census taken. This was done in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin. Never before was a State constitution presented for admission, without these three requisites having first been complied with.

"Iowa, it was true, had no power given to her by an act of Congress to form a State constitution; but when she came here with her constitution, she had assumed certain boundaries, which Congress could not ignore. She was refused admittance and sent back. But in this very act of sending her back to alter her boundaries in her constitution, there was an implied consent that she might form a constitution. Wisconsin had no direct consent given to her, but Congress passed an act allowing her two representatives in Congress, and this was an implied power to her to form a State government. Florida had replied for several years for admission, and was finally admitted with Iowa, under an agreement or understanding that one free and one

slave State should come into the Union together. In the case of Michigan, she had an express promise to be admitted when certain requisites were complied with.

"California presents herself for admission into the Union without any leave being granted for her to form a State government, without any census of her inhabitants, having been taken, and without any definition or regulation on the subject of voting. To avoid the Wilmot proviso, the territories had been left in a state of anarchy, and now California comes here in a worse condition than that with the Wilmot proviso, for she comes here claiming rights and privileges which she has taken to herself by an open act of usurpation."

## THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

Washington Correspondence of the N.Y. Herald.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1850.

I wrote you yesterday. The Herald of the 16th contains an account of the Meeting at Tammany Hall. The glory of Old Tammany has, indeed, departed. Her moral power is gone. The Democracy are short of their strength.—They are now contemptible. Faction, corruption, and the love of power, for the sake of spoils and plunder, have done their work. The great days of Old Tammany are passed. She is now ruled by men without character, and with no power or influence. Those who love the Union, and who have looked forward cheerily to the great gathering in the old wigwag, and prophesied that there and then, the fell spirit of Free Soilers and Abolitionism would be rebuked and put down, are woefully disappointed. The result of the meeting has astonished many here. The effect of it through the South will be bad, far better would it have been, that the meeting had never been called or held.

Such chaps as those who conducted the Tammany Hall meeting have nothing to lose by a separation of the Southern from the Northern States. Plunder has been their life-blood—they have lived on it—and a dissolution of the Union would rather improve their chances for the future than the reverse. They own no property, they have no houses, and are not engaged either in commerce, agriculture or manufactures. But how is it with the merchants, shipowners, and men who have something at stake? No matter whether they are Democrats or Whigs, let them pause now, while it is time, and think before they act. The Southern states ask it. They have warned their brethren of the North; they have held it, while there is time to save the Union! There is a vast difference between warning and menace. The South have, thus far, only spoken the former. The farmers of the free states, the merchants and manufacturers of these states, have their all at hazard.—A few months may bring about a separation so complete and so paralyzing to them, that they would not know how to avert the threatened catastrophe. The South have counted the cost of a separation, and know the value of the Union to them, if the North are not enough aggressors. They love the Union, but they hold to sacrifice their rights, and all that they hold dear under its Constitution, for the mere name of being in the Union. Every day convinces them that the southern states would be gainers by the dissolution of the Union. The presses of the North are deceiving the people in regard to the feeling in the South. They are doing it wilfully. The Southern States, through their presses, are not heard at the North—save in the Herald, their tone is not re-echoed. Hence, the mischief that is about to ensue. The Northern papers are deceived, if not criminally trying to deceive at this crisis. The Southern papers have no circulation in the free States. The voice of the presses of the South is, therefore, silenced, or rather unheard out of its own borders. They have no central organ or press, which echoes their sentiments, feelings, wishes, their causes of complaint, and the justice they want accorded to them. The presses of the North sneer at any danger, and are daily engaged in lulling the people of the free States into a fatal security. Say what they may, at this moment the people of thirteen Southern States are ready for a Southern Convention and ripe to carry its deliberation into effect, even should the first resolution be the solemn and serious one of receding from the free States, at all hazards, and forever; and the second resolution—no less solemn—to organize a Republic of the Southern United States; and if the slavery question is not settled during the intermediate time the Southern Convention will meet at Nashville in June next, and then a long good night to the peace, prosperity and power of the present Federal Union; for the North say, there shall be no peaceable separation—consequently oceans of the blood of brethren must be poured out before any new arrangement can be accomplished.

Let the ball of disunion once be started, and it cannot be stopped. Let the South once taste disunion, extermination only can check it.—Southern leaders (as they are called at the North) cannot check it. Hamden in England, might as well have tried to stop the revolution, which took off the head of Charles the 1st, or Mirabeau took off the head of the French Revolution, or man try to stop the waves of the ocean, as leaders try to stop a popular movement at the South, which is wilder and more fierce than the roll of seas. And why? The South have the right on their side, and they are aware of it. They do not want to be in a Union where their rights are trampled upon by the majority, because they are the weaker and minority section.

Have the Northern States counted the cost? Do they know, or must, the reality teach them, that the South have everything to gain by disunion, and the North everything to lose? Let us examine a few simple facts: The past year, the Southern States have produced 2,500,000 bales of cotton, at the present prices \$40 per bale, is \$100,000,000. The other products of rice, tobacco and sugar, will not fall short of \$50,000,000. Here are one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, produced in these sneered at States by wealthy capitalists at the North, who are like wise engaged in the attempt to ruin a portion of the Union which has made them princes in wealth. On the other hand, what do the North produce and export?

Why, the whole exports of the Northern or free States are not over forty millions at the outside! Now let us suppose a separation. The exports of the North, of manufactured goods, would be cut off entirely—her cotton manufacturers would be ruined. One half of her domestic exports would have to be shipped off.—The South would manufacture for herself. She has all the materials, she has the raw material on the spot; she has water power unlimited; labor is cheaper, either white or slave; she has more room; more ground for the erection of houses for the laborer, fuel is cheaper. She then has no expense of cartage, transportation, freight, or Northern charges and commission to pay. This article would save the South millions per annum by being her own manufacturers. There is not an article made at the North which cannot be manufactured cheaper at the South. Her mountain ranges are well calculated for grazing. She can raise sheep enough to supply the woolsen manufacturers with all they require to make cloth for home consumption. For furniture, she has wood for all these purposes. In New York black walnut is higher than mahogany. In the South it is cheaper than pine. She has manufactures of carriages, and produces every article necessary to furnish them in a style equal to the North. She can make the leather she need for bark is cheaper than at the North and capital is abundant. Artisans would crowd to the South, for there they would find employment and adequate compensation. Her ports would be filled with ships of her own, and her trade would be with all the world; for she produces what all other countries need and must have. She would have sources of revenue far superior to that, and more easily collected, than any slave or Northern republic, even if the free states should keep together as one republic; for then, her revenue would be spent in her own border, while now even under the Federal Government, she honestly administered the slave states contribute far more towards the support of the Union than the fifteen free states. These millions are drawn forever from her, and spent in the North. Let me ask again, where the free states are to derive their revenue from except from direct taxation. The North cannot import more than they export, no more than an individual farmer can purchase more than he can pay for with his produce. We will therefore state that the North in round numbers export forty millions. She can import no more than her exports. She is forced to put a revenue on all her imports (hundreds of the most important articles of life are now free) of 40 per cent, which would only give her a revenue of sixteen millions. Suppose that the South fix a tariff of 40 per cent, on her imports allowing them to be the same as her exports were last year, i.e. on \$150,000,000.—It would be sixty millions! Which section would be best prepared for a civil war if it would be forced on the South to keep her in the Union! And where merchants of New York, Boston, & Philadelphia, would you not go to get your goods? Bankrupt and ruined. Grass would grow in your streets, your ships would rot at your wharves! Go on then and the free soil flame and a ruinous experience of a few years will teach you the value of the Union, that your own stupidity and philanthropy have urged you to destroy! Go on people of New England—your whose destinies are so intertwined with manufactures and commerce, and navigation, urge on your Garrison and Abolitionists—encourage and stimulate your Free Soilers to war against a section that is supporting you until you force that important section to a separation, and see how dearly it will cost you.

Go on, merchants of New York, and force the South, in self defence, to a separation from the North, and what have you left? She is the conservative portion of the Union. Drive her off, and you perish; you have elements in your midst, that without the conservative moral power of the South to regulate and restrain, will destroy eventually your property and your lives. It would demoralize hell itself.

You have a principle of plunder in your midst—a love of corruption and spoils that when federal offices no longer exist, will go upon you. Go on property holders of New York. Encourage and sustain your Greeleys and the other equally wicked and corrupt Fourierries and Abolitionists, until the south has cut loose from you, and these men can turn their attention to you, and your property. Fourierrism is worse with you, than in Paris. Greely has already started for a free bath and a free washing house. His next move will be for a free eating house, and then a free lodging house, a free clothing establishment, and who is to pay for it? You men of property! You, for so it will end. Your doctrine is that the majority must govern, and the needy can out vote you ten to one. You are trying to apply the principle to the south, to urge on the majority which is in free states, to vote down the rights of the south in the Union, and destroy Southern Institutions and property. The south understand the ultimate ruin, to them of your game. You yourselves do not. They will resist it, step by step with the loftiest motives—for in saving themselves rest assured they save you. If they cannot do both they are prepared to separate from a section that are blind and will not be saved.

Even on higher ground, it is the interest of the free Middle and New England States, to unite with the Southern in opposing the Western.—Looking to the future, if the South leaves the Union, what chance do the rich Eastern and Middle States stand against the overwhelming vote of the Western? None. The West contribute nothing to the revenue of the Federal Union, but they need, annually, millions to be spent upon their favorite scheme of internal improvements. You need none; but they will drain you for this purpose—they have the votes; and without this South, to conserve and act with you, they can will do it, for they have the majority. Blind as you are, do you not see that it is your true policy to sustain the South, and her institutional policy to increase the votes of the slave States, rather than to diminish them, for your own eventual security against the West.

Gentlemen of the North, reflect well upon these plain and practical views, and then decide whether the Union is of value sufficient for you to raise your voices and act energetically in protecting the rights of the Southern States, which have been guaranteed to them, as members of the Federal Union. We are not a nation; we are a Federal Union of thirty sovereign States. Each

State has its rights. The Southern States are now acting together. You might force, by shedding some blood, a single State to remain in the Union. You cannot force a whole section of States, comprising eight millions of Southerners, to remain in a Union which is acting worse than any tyrant of a nation could act, without the shedding of oceans of blood, of which the free States would be apt to bleed quite as freely as those of the South. Are you prepared for this? If you are not, then be not deceived as to the peril in which you have placed not only the Union but yourselves and the South. The crisis has come. There is but one alternative left.—There will be no compromise. The South are firm. Before June they must have action that will satisfy them that their rights are respected. They must have such action, by the people of the North, and by Congress, as will give to the slavery question finally. The Southern people are sick of being incessantly harassed, insulted and tormented, through their members, at the seat of the General Government at Washington, as being monsters and cold-blooded tyrants over the poor African, the colored brother, by such cold-blooded scoundrels, hypocrites, and unprincipled wretches as are sent to either House of Congress, from some constitutions. What do such men as Seward, Hale, Chase, in the Senate, or Giddings, and others in the House, do?

I witnessed the exercises of Mr. Crawford's Academy, during the last day of the examination, last summer. The exercises of the several classes in Latin, Greek and the Scientific and Primary Departments, indicated a rapid progress of the pupils, and much intelligence and ability in the part of the teachers. The great pleasure in expressing my opinion, that the great Academy is an institution of high merit, other countries need and must have. She would have sources of revenue far superior to that, and more easily collected, than any slave or Northern republic, even if the free states should keep together as one republic; for then, her revenue would be spent in her own border, while now even under the Federal Government, she honestly administered the slave states contribute far more towards the support of the Union than the fifteen free states. These millions are drawn forever from her, and spent in the North. Let me ask again, where the free states are to derive their revenue from except from direct taxation. The North cannot import more than they export, no more than an individual farmer can purchase more than he can pay for with his produce. We will therefore state that the North in round numbers export forty millions. She can import no more than her exports. She is forced to put a revenue on all her imports (hundreds of the most important articles of life are now free) of 40 per cent, which would only give her a revenue of sixteen millions. Suppose that the South fix a tariff of 40 per cent, on her imports allowing them to be the same as her exports were last year, i.e. on \$150,000,000.—It would be sixty millions! Which section would be best prepared for a civil war if it would be forced on the South to keep her in the Union! And where merchants of New York, Boston, & Philadelphia, would you not go to get your goods? Bankrupt and ruined. Grass would grow in your streets, your ships would rot at your wharves! Go on then and the free soil flame and a ruinous experience of a few years will teach you the value of the Union, that your own stupidity and philanthropy have urged you to destroy! Go on people of New England—your whose destinies are so intertwined with manufactures and commerce, and navigation, urge on your Garrison and Abolitionists—encourage and stimulate your Free Soilers to war against a section that is supporting you until you force that important section to a separation, and see how dearly it will cost you.

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## A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

A Berlin correspondent of the St. Louis Republican relates the following:

The fashionable dry goods store here is that of Gerson & Brothers; it is a very extensive and elegant establishment, and the Brothers, seven in number, have all made considerable fortunes by it. The eldest controls the rest, and in fact, brought them up and has been like a father to them. Consequently they refer to him in all matters of any importance and are governed by his advice. Several young ladies are employed in the store as sales women. One of these being very pretty, attracted the notice of one of the younger brothers, and he finished by falling desperately in love with her. When the elder brother was informed of it, he appeared much distressed and told his brother that he could never give his consent to his union with the young girl, who was so far beneath him, and who besides, had no fortune. The other begged and entreated, but his brother was unrelenting.—This was a couple of months before Christmas. The young girl was sent away, and the lover lost his color, his appetite, his spirits. Nothing pleased or interested him. He refused to go anywhere, shut himself constantly in his room, and was in fact, just such a despairing lover as we read about in books. His brother pitied him very much, and did not know what to do. When Christmas approached, he asked the disconsolate youth what he should give him as a Christmas gift. The other replied, nothing he wanted, nothing, cared for nothing but this young girl, nothing, all the brothers were assembled in the elder one's parlor, where his wife did the honors. The lover was there too, very melancholy. The Christmas treat was very brilliant, and the tables strewn with gifts. After these had been sufficiently admired, the poor lover looking more and then ever to see that all had received gifts but him, his sister-in-law took him by the hand and told him his present was in the next room, to go and bring it out.—He opened the door mechanically and entered, but—did he dream?—no; there was the young girl, the idol of his heart, beautifully dressed and holding out her hand to him with the happiest smile in the world. It is needless to describe the surprised youth's joy, or his gratitude to his brother. The contract was signed the next day, and preparations are now making for the wedding.

CIGARS BY MACHINERY.—A machine has been put in operation in Cuba for the manufacture of cigars. It rolls them so fast that one machine can give occupation to six men in the way of tipping and clipping them.

A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter, "Be sure, my dear, you never marry a poor man. But remember that the poorest man in the world is one that has money and nothing else."

Speaking of the contemplated Southern Convention, the Mobile Herald says: "No purer sentiment of patriotism ever animated a people, than prevails in favor of this convention. We venture to say that, take from the South all that is in favor of it, and the residuum will be the very meanest and most corrupt and timid of all our political materials."